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1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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BACK TO BRITAIN.

A LEAF FROM THE DIARY OF A VAGRANT BRITON

Last night I heard the soldiers singing "Back to Blighty," and the refrain of the song was running through my mind when I thought of a caption for this leaf from the diary of travels of a vagrant Briton.

I have come back to Britain. Once more I am under the folds of the Union Jack, floating above an outpost of the mighty Empire, to whose domain there seems to be no limitation. The experience of coming back to Britain is a pleasant and an inspiring one, and for its educative value I commend it to those who, like myself, have been so long exiled in foreign lands as to forget what Britain really means, and at times have allowed unrestricted criticism of British faults to seep into their souls and engender a poisonous pessimism regarding the future of the British Nation.

Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, whence I have come by tardy means and devious routes, is a wonderfully cosmopolitan city, and the outlook of its people upon world-affairs is a many-sided one. There, news is received of the great war from many sources, and the political or national bias of many censors in different belligerent countries fails to keep the truth—be it the best, or the worst, from one's own point of view—away from the keen critics of the trend of Armageddon. If the British censor gave one version of a battle or an occurrence, the French or the Italian would give others, and the news of any particular event might easily present such contradictions as to demonstrate that someone was lying bravely, but ineffectively. The German view-point was strenuously imparted to the neutral Argentinians, and frequently we saw it supported by what appeared to be the unbiased outlook of Spain. And when we found the British ever reluctant to dissipate myths that had their origin in the Wolff Bureau, and tardy to give us the real facts on a question that harassed our British minds, while at the same time unrestrained criticism of our Home Government, and of ourselves, was heard on all sides, small wonder it was that at times we seriously asked ourselves whether all was well with our Nation.

What an answer to that pessimism it is to come back to Britain, after the years of absence and the months of doleful pondering. By the grace of the British Navy I have journeyed for sixty days across oceans from which the enemy flag has been ignominiously driven. By the colonizing genius of Imperial Britain I have punctuated my long pilgrimage with welcome halts on British soil. Where I have stopped to hold pleasant converse in my own tongue with people of my own race and breed, the far-flung flag of our Nation has floated over them and me, ever reminding me that in the midst of the greatest world struggle that history can record Britain is still Britain, mighty and almost unscathed after nearly three years of terrific onslaught against her greatness.

At Cape Town and Durban all is well. There the traveller comes closely in touch with the results of one of the most remarkable events in the history of Imperial expansion. Scarce fifteen years have passed since we stopped fighting the Boers. In that brief time we have made peace with them; we have given them a liberty and an independence that even the most irreconcilable of them will admit are greater in many respects than those they enjoyed as citizens of their own republics. We have won from them a loyalty and a pride in being British subjects, which are not merely lip loyalty and pride, but, as history already relates, are literal and real. We have implanted amongst them our civil and political systems, under which they have become rulers not alone of themselves but of many thousands of Britons born. We left it to them to suppress the rebellious amongst themselves, and to conduct our wars for us in German West and East Africa, and to-day their Republican Commander-in-Chief (General Botha), and one of their most brilliant leaders (General Smuts) are serving Britain, of their own free-will, and serving her as devotedly and as successfully as might any great soldier with ten centuries of British lineage and tradition to inspire him. The battlefields of France and Africa hold in sacred clasp the bones of

countless heroes from the rank and file of Britain's one-time bitter enemies. In Cape Town and Durban criticism is frank and free, and did one listen to everything, one might be induced to believe that there is serious cause for anxiety, but the great facts and patent consequences of the sublime rectitude of Britain's policy toward the Boers, and of its wisdom and its courage, stand out too boldly to permit pessimism to hold sway over one's Imperialistic thoughts.

Coming on to Singapore the traveller sees once more the soundness of the structure which we call Britain. What may lie beneath the surface, or what may exist in near-by India, the casual observer may not know. There, before his eyes, he sees the beneficence, the wisdom and the might of Britain exemplified in her works. A teeming coloured population of many breeds and creeds, all alien to the Anglo-Saxon race, lives subject and happy to a Power represented only by a handful of its people, in whose charge are placed the government and well-being of a thousand times their own number. Hardly visible is the force at their disposal, should force be required to hold that which has been gained and made. The sword does not rattle in the scabbard. The voice of the "Junker" is unheard. Military might and brute force do not offend, because they are kept where they should be—well in the background—when the genius of the sovereign race employs for its government the beneficent allies, Justice and Right, displayed on all sides, with precept and example furnished by the rulers in their dealings with one another and with the alien peoples.

What is true of the Federated Straits, as one may see at Singapore, I believe to be true of Hongkong and of the domain over which the local Government holds sway. Good order and progress are seen on all sides. The fundamentals of truth, justice and decency are deep-rooted in the soil, and twine around and bind in one compact body rulers and ruled. All of this is history, but the critics and pessimists would have had us believe it was past history, antedating the great war, which had seen the undermining of the fabric of British Empire, and which revealed unmistakable portents of the final collapse of the wonderful structure. Forgive them, for they knew not what they said. They either did not know Britain, or had forgotten what once they might have known. In any case they spoke in gross ignorance, perhaps blinded by gazing too long on the faults of our race, which no reasonable man will deny we do possess in fair proportion to our virtues. And if one wishes to decide for himself how it is with Britain, and how will terminate this colossal war, he must come back to Britain, or be well posted regarding her state, as I hope to keep posted my friends in a far-distant country. Then he will see, if he have eyes to see, that Britain stands where she stood, four square to all the winds that blow undying and eternal.

Hongkong, May 30th, 1917.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

ANTI-ALLY ACTIVITIES.

MAJOR DINKELMAN'S ADVENTURE.

In the following article *The Times* Peking Correspondent discusses the propaganda of the Germans in China. It was written before the Chinese Government severed diplomatic relations with Germany and decided not to make her any further payment on account of the Boxer indemnity.

It is a matter of course that the Germans are doing their best to damage the Allies and to forward their own interests in China. Some damage they are doing, and they are certainly preparing for the future. It is difficult to say whether their scheming has serious results. The people who count in China where foreign relations are concerned are extremely limited in number. They comprise the officials who control and execute Government policy; the merchant classes at the Treaty Ports, through whom passes the foreign commerce of the country; Young China, representatives, who sit in Provincial Assemblies, and who are demanding development on Western lines. Outside these elements German intrigues would seem to be wasted.

So far as the Government of the day is concerned, the Germans have had considerable success. The controlling power in Peking is military, and German military prestige stands as high here as elsewhere. There are German officers who have been educated in Germany, and German methods are constantly before the Army. The German diplomatic mission at the capital has little to do except to work on the imagination of the military men. The Premier is a soldier with a limited knowledge of world affairs, and there is no gainsaying the effect upon him of the occupation of Belgium, of parts of France and Russia, of the conquest of Serbia and of Roumania. All these points are pressed upon his attention, and nothing is said of the destruction of German trade, of the exhausting efforts made by Germany to maintain a front in face of the over-growing power of the Allies.

PROPAGANDA MAPS

Two maps relating to the war have recently appeared in the Chinese newspapers. They were given by the German Legation to the Premier, and have since been reproduced in one represented the Western front, 400 miles long, with a dent to illustrate the Allied progress on the Somme. The map is correct in detail. The information by which it was accompanied gave no indication of the gigantic nature of the conflict, of the damage done in this small area to the German Army as a whole. The other map depicted the North Sea as a German sphere continually swept by the German fleets, all but a strip at the Straits of Dover being under German domination. Germans in China have a useful weapon at their disposal. Their share of the Boxer indemnity, their part of the interest in the two big Anglo-German loans (\$16,000,000 each), and various other receipts are estimated to equal over \$4,000,000 a year, all of which is paid by the Chinese Government to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in China. With this money Germans who are stranded in China in consequence of the war are supported, propaganda is maintained, various methods of damaging the Allies are financed, and the ground is prepared for future commercial cultivation. The bases of these operations are the German Legation in Peking, the German Consulates in Tientsin and Hankow, and Jankow, and every German Consulate in the country. Press propaganda is limited to the publication of a few newspapers in English, which have a very small circulation, and to small subsidies to many Chinese sheets, the whole limited in effect.

DANGEROUS AGENTS

German enterprise sometimes takes a more dangerous form. At the beginning of the war it will be remembered that Major Pappenheim, the German Military Attaché in Peking, left here to shoot in Mongolia, and was discovered by the Russians to be marching north with a caravan of explosives designed to wreck the Siberian Railway. A band of Mongols, apprised of his character, destroyed the whole party. There is no doubt that much trouble of a minor kind on the Russian railways in the Far East has been caused by the expenditure of German money.

Another interesting case is that of Major Dinkelman, once of the Legation Guard, and a military adviser to the Chinese Government until his dismissal was secured on the ground that his anti-ally activities constituted a breach of neutrality. The enterprising Major disappeared from Peking last May, and his whereabouts was a subject of curiosity for some time. In December he was discovered in Kashgar preparing to cross the frontier into Afghanistan where, doubtless, he intended to add his blandishments to those of Von Hentig. From Kashgar, under the interested observation of the Indian Government, he proceeded along the well-known Panzer route, via Tashkent, into Tagikistan, where, three months ago, he was arrested by the British Empire. Here, instead of swinging west into Wakhan, Afghan territory, he continued south, and put his foot into the lion's mouth at Hunza-Nagar. When arrested, 9,000 golden sovereigns were found on him.

When Von Hentig, after a fruitless effort to get the Amer to declare himself against the Allies, was politely put over the Afghan border into Chinese territory, he proceeded to Yarkand, and there began an anti-Russian propaganda in aid of a Mahomedan rebellion under promotion by German agents. In due course an outbreak took place in Ili, the local Saris and Kirghiz, deluded by vast promises, infinite lying, and much money, suddenly rising and murdering many Russian settlers—men, women, and children. A handful of troops easily suppressed the movement. Thousands of the rebels were killed, including some hundreds of Chinese subjects. Von Hentig, accompanied by an Indian soldier captured on the Western front, and by Hanna Effendi, a relative of the Emir of Bokhara, afterwards comfortably

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

SINO-JAPANESE STEAMSHIP CO.

The Sino-Japanese Steamship Company, which carries on services on the river Yangtze and along the coasts of China, declared dividends of 12 per cent. per annum on May 17th. The profit for the half year was ¥901,900, which, with ¥259,598 brought forward from the previous half year, made a total of ¥1,161,498 available for distribution.

CHANNEL NORTH OF MA WAN ISLAND CLOSED.

The following addition has been made by H.E. the Governor to the Port Regulations, 1917, published in *Gazette* Notification 159 of the 16th April, 1917:—Until further notice the channel north of Ma Wan Island is to be closed to all traffic except native craft going into the villages situated on the mainland north of Ma Wan. Such craft are to keep in shore of the five-fathom line. All traffic bound to or from Chin Wan westward are to use the channel west of Chung Hui Island and east of Ma Wan Island.

AN UP-TO-DATE LIGHTSHIP.

A new steel lightship for Newchwang has been built to the designs of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese Customs. This ship, embodying the most recent developments both in optical apparatus and fog-signalling as applied to lightships, and will bear comparison with the most up-to-date ships supplied by other Lighthouse authorities.

The light is a revolving one, giving two flashes of 18,000 candle power each every 10 seconds.

The fog signal consists of an automatic fog-gun which fires a shot every 30 seconds. This is, it is believed, the first lightship to be permanently fitted with this type of fog signal.

The existing Newchwang Lightship is fitted with the old type of lightship lantern having a number of separate oil lamps each with a parabolic silvered reflector revolving round a central mast; when this is superseded by the new ship the last catoptric light disappears from the coast of China.

SHIPBUILDING ENTERPRISES IN YOKOHAMA.

In addition to the Shipbuilding Yard at Tsurumi, laid out by Mr. Asano, two more yards will be established in Yokohama in the near future.

The management of the Yokohama Iron Works, formerly known as the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, contemplates establishing a shipbuilding yard at Chitakacho, near Kanagawa, where the Yokohama Warehousing Company buildings now stand. As a first step, four docks, each capable of laying down a steamer of one or two thousand tons, will be built. The new yard will chiefly engage in the construction of cargo-boats.

Another shipbuilding yard is to be established by the Yokohama Dock Company, the work to be started very shortly. According to the Company's plan, four berths will be established and vessels of from one to three thousand tons will be built.

It is stated that Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has already sent in an application to the local authorities for permission to reclaim the foreshore at Honmoku for the purpose of constructing a Dockyard.

F.M.S. TIN EXPORTS IN 1916.

The total export of tin from F.M.S. in 1916, reduced to a metallic basis, amounted to piculs 737,014, as compared with piculs 785,670 in 1915, showing a decrease of piculs 48,656, as compared with the previous year. In 1913—the last normal year—the export was piculs 442,130.

GERMANY'S NITRATES.

At the annual meeting of the National Society of Dyers and Colourists, held at Manchester, the president said the fact that chemists were going to play an increasingly important part in modern development was hardly recognised yet, as expert chemists, both men and women, were exclusively engaged on military and munitions work. If Germany had not completed her nitrate manufacturing preparation before war broke out she would have had to sue for peace. With a war without nitrates she could not have continued to fight.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICES, 6 P.M.
Band—Thursday, May 31st; Wednesday, June 6th; Tuesday, June 12th; Thursday, June 21st; Wednesday, June 27; Friday, June 29th.
Orchestra—Monday, June 11th; Monday, June 18th.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Thursday, May 31st—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Friday, June 1st—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Monday, June 4th—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, June 5th—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).
Wednesday, June 6th—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Thursday, June 7th—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
F. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).
20th May, 1917.

marched across China, nominally escorted by Chinese soldiers, and is now believed to be safe in the German Consulate at H. Kow. British and Russian representations to the Chinese Government as to the desirability of interning this firebrand have hitherto met with no response.

THE HUNDRED CHESTS OF OPIUM.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BIG CIVIL ACTION.

\$250,000 BAIL ASKED FOR.

The important opium case which has been in progress at the Hongkong Supreme Court for over fifty days had a sensational development yesterday, when the defendants in the action, two very wealthy Chinese named Lee Hysan and Ma Chi Lung, were arrested early in the morning and were brought before Mr. Wood and charged, at the instance of the Crown, for defrauding the Yuen Hing Company of 100 chests of opium. The action at the Supreme Court was instigated by the Official Receiver.

The defendants are respectively managing director and manager and director of the Yuen Hing Company. Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Potter represented Lee Hysan and Mr. Alabaster was for Ma Chi Lung, both being instructed by Mr. Beavis.

Mr. Jenkin explained the circumstances of the case at some length. He mentioned that the Company was incorporated in January, 1914, as an opium dealing Company, and the prosecution alleged that Lee Hysan and Ma Chi Lung tried to put through a bogus transaction with a firm called the Lo Wah Lung, to take over 100 chests of opium. The prosecution alleged that the Company was merely brought into being for the purpose of putting through the alleged bogus opium deal, and that for the purposes of the sale a man named Ku Yin San was brought in, that he was induced to hand over \$100,000, which he had in the International Bank, and which was paid into the alleged bogus Company, with the idea of making the opium sale appear to be a good one. They alleged that this sale was absolutely a bogus one. Mr. Jenkin also intimated that he was going to bring another charge of fraud in connection with certain documents. The opium concerned was now worth about one million dollars, and at the time the alleged bogus sale took place of the 100 chests, it was worth \$3,500 per chest. The whole crux of the question was the sale of the 100 chests, the \$100,000 and the receipt given for the same. If the men had an absolute crushing defence to the charge one would have expected them to have brought it forward; that that defence would have been immediately disclosed. This had not been done, and civil proceedings were now going forward.

Speaking on behalf of Lee Hysan, Mr. Potter said that those proceedings had come as an absolute surprise; he said that for the lack of stronger words. Those proceedings, he contended, were unprecedented in the history of criminal law. It had been shown in the civil proceedings that the man named Ku Yin San was well aware all the time of what was going on, but he had never taken any steps to prevent it, or to report the matter to his fellow directors. He assumed that the object of those proceedings was to prevent the defendants running away, but would they run away? When the charges were originally made against them did they attempt to run away? No, they fought the charge, and they were still fighting it. He said that was an unprecedented course of action for the reason that there was at present before Mr. Justice Gompertz an action in which Mr. Carmichael, as liquidator of the Yuen Hing firm, was suing those two defendants for the return of 100 chests of opium or, in the alternative, damages. That action was still being heard, and the conspiracy charged in that action was the very issue before his Worship that morning. Ma Chi Lung was actually under cross-examination in the civil court on that very issue. The other side, he submitted, were endeavouring to substitute another tribunal for Mr. Justice Gompertz, which he thought would never be done because the civil action would have to go on; the two defendants were very anxious to fight the thing to the bitter end. But the real point was whether the two men were going to run away or were they not. Both the men were very wealthy, and were men of position in that Colony. Lee Hysan was a director of several companies, including a Chinese company which had four steamers. Did they think that men who were so established in the Colony would wish to run away? No, of course not; they wanted to fight the thing out. Did his Worship think that the men were likely to run away when their position in the Colony was remembered? The

other side were now trying to do away with Mr. Gompertz, and he said that that could not be done. The proceedings had only been suspended, and the men were due to appear before Mr. Justice Gompertz that morning to state their position, and they were arrested before they could do so.

Mr. Wood said he thought the matter ought to go before Mr. Gompertz to decide whether the proceedings should be further suspended or not.

Mr. Potter remarked that it did not seem really desirable that men in the position of the defendants should be taken through the streets of Hongkong in custody. It had been proved in the trial at the other court that the sale of the 100 chests of opium was authorised.

Mr. Wood then asked Mr. Potter the bail they were prepared to put up.

After consultation, Mr. Potter said that they were prepared to put up what he really considered to be too high a figure, namely, \$10,000 each. Frankly, he thought that that amount was too much.

Mr. Wood—Have you any reason to suppose, Mr. Jenkin, that these men will not turn up if they deposit \$10,000 each?

Mr. Jenkin—Yes, sir. The value of the property which is the subject matter of this charge is somewhere in the region of one million dollars, and that ought to be taken into consideration when fixing the bail for these men. It should be in proportion. These two men are extremely wealthy, and my instructions are that I am to press for a very heavy bail indeed. And the sum mentioned as being the absolute minimum that should be allowed is \$250,000 each.

Mr. Potter—It is an absolute scandal. If they left this Colony this morning what is going to happen to the other proceedings? They would finish and the defendants would have no satisfaction whatever, in fact their valuable property would be attached. It is a crying shame to ask for \$250,000 under the circumstances.

Mr. Wood then intimated that he found himself placed in a rather difficult position, and he hoped Mr. Potter would accept his suggestion and go before Mr. Gompertz to decide the position of the men in the case.

Mr. Potter—Can I ask your worship to indicate the amount of the bail which you would require?

Mr. Jenkin then remarked that the proceedings had been taken in the name of the Crown, but the plaintiff was Mr. Carmichael, formerly the Official Receiver, who was prosecuting as an officer of the Court. Mr. Carmichael wanted to be secured as to costs. The case in the Supreme Court, it was thought, would have occupied about eighteen days. It had already occupied about 33 days, and it seemed likely that it would occupy not eighteen days but eighty. When faced with this, Mr. Carmichael very rightly thought he would like to secure himself as to the costs. The person who had been behind Mr. Carmichael was Ku Yin San, who had already paid over \$120,000 in cash. He then indicated that he could go no further, and the matter was referred to Mr. Carmichael.

Mr. Potter objected to Mr. Jenkin continuing to speak on those matters, and it was eventually decided not to refer to them.

Mr. Wood then said that defendants were liable to a penalty of three years' imprisonment if they were put on their trial, and that presented him with a difficulty in connection with the bail. How far he could go would depend very largely on the decision of Mr. Gompertz. He then intimated that he would fix bail at \$50,000 each.

After consultation, Mr. Potter said that he would accept this, though Lee Hysan, who spoke English well, had told him that he considered it rather high.

It was then decided to fix bail at this amount. In the meantime, the case will be referred to Mr. Gompertz, and, after a decision has been given, Mr. Potter will apply for a reduction of the bail.

APPLICATION TO THE FULL COURT.

Subsequently an application was made to the Full Court, composed of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges, for a stay of the civil proceedings, pending the result of the criminal proceedings. The application was made by the Attorney-General, who remarked that the Crown was doing nothing improper in that matter. The Crown had learned that there were grave charges to be made against the two directors, and they had been arrested and the Crown had directed that prosecution. The Crown, he added, was determined to go on with the criminal proceedings, whatever the result of the civil action might be.

The Puisne Judge asked why the Crown had stayed its hand until the plaintiffs had finished their case, and the defendants were half-way through theirs.

The Attorney-General said the Crown had not stayed its hand; they had only become acquainted with the facts the other day, and they then started criminal proceedings.

The Chief Justice intimated that if *prima facie* facts had been adduced for the officers of the Court of fraud, then he was inclined to stay the civil proceedings as asked for.

Mr. Jenkin applied for an adjournment of the civil action for one month to allow the Official Receiver to make his position more secure in regard to costs. Ku Yin San had spent all his money in backing off the Official Receiver, and he wanted time in which to find more money. Hence the application.

Mr. Alabaster (representing Mr. Chi Lung) said he would be deprived of the right to have the civil issue tried if the criminal proceedings were allowed to go on, because certain important evidence would be debared.

The hearing of the application was adjourned.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament came to an end last evening when, before a large crowd on the War Charities court, Green and Cooper Hunt, met and lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung in the final of the Championship Doubles. Among those present were H.E. the Governor, Miss May and Miss Dione May. From a spectators point of view, the final was not exceedingly attractive, though it was somewhat sensational from the manner in which the scoring went. The Chinese, as the result of far superior tennis, won the first two sets 7-5, 6-4, and everyone was anticipating an easy win for them. However, by dint of sheer hard tennis, not anything brilliant or skilful, Green and Cooper Hunt won the next two sets, the first 6-4, and the next was a love set in their favour. The latter success came as a great surprise, for Green and Cooper Hunt had not been playing well together, Green being noticeably off his usual form. However, the manner in which they won the love set was worthy of all praise, and deserved a better ending than what eventually transpired. After this success, Green and Cooper Hunt fell away badly, and the Chinese went on to win the next set, 6-2, and the match. As previously stated, there was never anything really attractive about the match apart from the hard struggle put up by Green and Cooper Hunt in the two sets which they won, but, apart from this, Ng Sze Kwong and his clever partner were always the superior pair and deserved to win. The full scores were—7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

At the conclusion of the match, Mr. F. Maitland, President of the Club, mentioned that the match just witnessed had closed a very successful tournament, in which much valuable help had been rendered by Major Robertson, Messrs. Cary and Thorne, and the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Paul Hodgson. They would be pleased to hear that as a result of the matches played they would be able to hand to the War Charities a sum of \$2,000. (Applause.) The President referred to the manner in which the various contests had been won, remarking that Green had again come out Champion, and, as a consequence of doing this three times in succession, the cup became his absolute property. Green first began winning prizes in the "B" Class nine years ago, and this year he had won three firsts and two second prizes. (Applause.) In addition to that, and from a very back mark, he had won the "A" Class four years running. As a singles player he had proved himself irresistible. Mr. Maitland then called upon Miss May to present the prizes as follows:—

"A" Class Handicap:—1, Green, 2, Redmond.

"B" Class Handicap:—1, Morse, 2, Winkler.

Handicap Doubles:—1, Col. Crisp and Redmond, 2, Green and Abraham.

Professional Pairs:—1, Dodwell and Green, 2, Nisbet and Fletcher.

Mixed Doubles Handicap:—1, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, 2, Mrs. Armstrong and Cooper Hunt.

Championship Doubles:—1, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 2, Green and Cooper Hunt.

Championship Cup:—Green, Nisbet and Ng Sze Kwong also received prizes for being first and second runners up respectively, and will also hold cups for one year. Green now keeps the trophy, he having won it three years in succession, and Sir Paul Chater, the donor, has kindly promised to provide another cup.

At the conclusion of the prize distribution, Mr. Maitland thanked Miss May for kindly presenting the prizes. He also presented Miss May with a beautiful bouquet, and called for three cheers, which were heartily given, along with a "tiger."

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE?

Rear-Admiral Saunders, the director of the advisory bureau of the U.S. Navy Department, has announced that as the result of painstaking and deliberate researches the advisory bureau has accomplished an invention of an ideal system to prevent submarine attacks which has completely solved the difficult question of providing against the attack of the German submarines. Rear-Admiral Saunders, however, withholds the publication of the details respecting the operation of the invented prevention system.—*Nichols*.

EMPIRE DAY AT SWATOW.

Following the precedent set last year, Empire Day was celebrated at Swatow in a fitting manner by the holding of a *fete* at H. M. Consulate under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, which, thanks to the energy of the League's popular honorary secretary, Mr. J. M. Forbes, in enrolling new members, comprises now practically every British subject resident at the port. The programme, as originally arranged, called for a garden *fete*, but, unfortunately, the wet weather that set in during the morning precluded all possibility of this function being held in the open, and a somewhat curtailed indoor programme had to be substituted. Despite the unfavourable weather, however, a large number of British subjects and their allied friends were welcomed at the appointed hour by Mr. and Mrs. Fitzipios who, at almost the last moment, when all hope of holding the *fete* in the open had to be abandoned, threw open their house for the ceremony and are to be heartily thanked for having done so. With the exception of a few side-shows arranged to be held out-of-doors, the programme was carried out in its entirety, and, although it was certainly unfortunate that the beautiful grounds of the Consulate, which had looked so well the previous evening in their gala attire of flags and bunting, could not be made use of, the *fete* was, in the circumstances, highly successful, and a substantial sum will be forthcoming for the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, for the benefit of which the *fete* was held.

For the success achieved thanks are due to the following ladies who acted as stall-holders, etc.:—Mrs. Forbes and Miss Dawson, fancy goods; Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Wyatt-Smith, sweets; Mrs. Brangwin, badges; Mrs. Hanco and Mrs. Wood, bran-pies. They one and all were irresistible in their efforts to dispose of the beautiful and varied selection of goods they had for sale. Thanks are also due to Mesdames Lyall, Pollock, Pearne and Ramsay for having presented much of the beautiful work for the fancy stall. The arrangements for tea and cakes, contributed by all the British ladies of the port, were in the hands of Mrs. Paxon and Mrs. Pollock, ably supervised by Mrs. Fitzipios.

The raffle and auction, the principal money-raising items of the afternoon, were very well patronized and, for the success attained in these events, most hearty thanks are due to the British-Chinese and Chinese friends who generously contributed a large number of valuable prizes for the former and useful articles for the latter, besides displaying the greatest liberality in bidding at the auction, at which some sensational prices were realized. The *piece de resistance* in this event was the silk Union Jack, presented by Swatow's popular Consul, Mr. Fitzipios, which, after most spirited bidding, was knocked down, amid loud cheers, for \$350 to a member or members of the British-Chinese community who, it is understood, had come prepared to give tangible demonstration of their loyalty by purchasing their adopted country's national emblem at any price. Mr. Forbes, as auctioneer, increased his reputation as a persuasive wielder of the hammer, and it was largely due to his flow of eloquence and wit that such high prices were realized for so many of the articles sold.

The pleasing task of entertaining the children who, notwithstanding the weather, were present in force, was successfully undertaken by two members of the community with a special bent in this direction. The property donkey produced by them created much amusement, but was of so fearsome and realistic a nature that some of the smaller of the young folk were not a little scared by it.

Mention must not be omitted of the very generous contributions made by several officials who were unable to be present, and which helped to swell the total proceeds of an event that will be memorable in the annals of the local branch of the League to a figure of which the comparatively small community of the port of Swatow may well be proud.

Finally, a special word of acknowledgment is due to Mr. Maundor for the large amount of work he did in connection with the issue of tickets and the general control of the financial side of the *fete*. To his efforts were due, in no small degree, the very satisfactory results obtained. A sum of upwards of \$6,000 was realized.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH MADE

WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES

\$7.50

PER PAIR



\$7.50

PER PAIR

WE STOCK THESE IN ALL SIZES INCLUDING THE EXTRA WIDE FITTINGS, AS ILLUSTRATED ALSO OTHER SHAPES WITH AND WITHOUT TOECAPS.

ALL WEIGHTS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ..

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium ..

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ..

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tabacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

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of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

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Recommended

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TELEPHONE 344

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 239 of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917. [719]

REPARTICAO SUPERIOR DE FAZENDA.
NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for the Supply of TYPE-WRITING MACHINES and TYPE-WRITING REQUISITES to the Government Offices of the Colony of Macao will be received by a Committee appointed for the purpose in the REPARTICAO SUPERIOR DE FAZENDA, on the 15th June, 1917, at 3 P.M. under the following conditions:—
(1st) During the term of the contract, the Government of Macao will not make any purchase of Typewriting Machines and Typewriting Requisites but from the firm or firms whose Tenders have been accepted.
(2nd) The firm or firms whose Tenders have been accepted must bind themselves:
(a) To supply Typewriting Machines of the make requested and Typewriting Requisites for the use of the Government Offices of the Colony at the prices mentioned in the contract;
(b) To exchange Old Machines of any make for New Machines of the make required, according to the terms of the contract; and
(c) To clean the Machines every three months and to repair the Machines which are damaged, the Government paying only the cost of the pieces and materials supplied. For these repairs, an estimate of the expenses to be made must be presented to the Government of the Colony for approval.
(3rd) The Tenders, signed by the firms tendering or by their legal representatives, must be handed in sealed covers not later than 3 o'clock of the 15th June, 1917, accompanied by catalogue and price-lists of Typewriting Machines, Accessories, etc., mentioning the price of every single piece, and accompanied also by price-list and samples of all Typewriting Requisites.
(4th) The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
(5th) The firm whose Tender is accepted must make a deposit of 30 escudos to guarantee the fulfilment of all the clauses of the contract.
REPARTICAO SUPERIOR DE FAZENDA, Macao, 17th May, 1917.
THE INSPECTOR DE FAZENDA,
TITO AFONSO DA SILVA POIARES. [711]

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916.
MR. JOHN DUFLOU HUTCHISON and MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1917. [705]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE from the 1st day of May OPENED our OFFICES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, under the style of HOGG & KARANJIA, LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants—Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Produce.
ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,
NOSSEWAN ROMANEE KARANJIA. [683]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.
ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HONGTSE & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
144, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [656]

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks against FIRE and THUNDER.
J. M. DA BOCHA & Co.,
Agents,
at No. 9, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 28th May, 1917. [686]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER, Manila, \$220 Philippine Currency.
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [681]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

FOR SALE

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACRYOIL OIL ENGINE complete with and supplied direct to one S. K. W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LYNSTRAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD TO-DAY (THURSDAY), May 31st, at 8.15 P.M., in the CITY HALL, for the purpose of forming a ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY in HONGKONG. Result of St. George's Day Celebration will also be announced.
ALL ENGLISHMEN INVITED TO ATTEND.
Chairman, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ [702]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, In One Lot.

The Property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 184,039 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1892.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer. [597]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.
NOS 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SAESON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.
"ARDSHEAL," No. 119, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.
NOS 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [707]

TO LET.
1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 80,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Chelsea Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Mereton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [68]

FOR SALE.
COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.
1,000 Stamps, all different, for \$8.
1,500 " " " " " \$18.
2,000 " " " " " \$25.
2,500 " " " " " \$30.
3,000 " " " " " \$100.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WING LAM STREET, Hongkong. [464]

INTIMATION

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.

The latest addition to our fine series of Lavender Toilet Articles is a powder of exceptional merit.



It has real anti-septic properties and is wonderfully soothing to the skin.

1lb. Size for \$1.00.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 16. [12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Mrs. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered. [709]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG 31st MAY, 1917.

THE STATE OF CHINA.

We add our hearty congratulations to the sheet which has been received by the North China Daily News upon the attainment of its fiftieth anniversary. Our Shanghai contemporary has a record of which it may justifiably be proud; for during the past half-century it has upheld in the Far East the best traditions of British journalism. While free from the slightest trace of sensationalism, it has never hesitated fearlessly and impartially to criticize public affairs, as well as present a very complete record of them. At the time of the great scramble for concessions, for example, it protested against the sacrifice of British commercial interests in order to placate the Germans. We recall that in 1910 it denounced those who "had surrendered the British claim on the Yangtze basin" and summed up the situation admirably in the words: "This may be finance, but it is not patriotism." Time has fully justified the patriotic action of our contemporary, which saw "the hidden plague" in the finance and commerce of the world at a time when many of our statesmen and financiers failed to detect it.
Not only do we congratulate the North China Daily News upon its jubilee, but also upon the method which it has chosen to celebrate that auspicious event. It has issued a special "China Supplement" containing able and instructive articles on a variety of interesting local subjects by many well-known European and Chinese writers. We are especially

pleased to see that South China is represented, for it is almost a superstition in Peking that China does not count in politics south of the Yangtze Kiang. This fallacy is obvious to anyone who cares to trace the origin of the country's revolutions. As communications are opened up, and especially when the Canton-Hankow Railway is completed, the North and the South of China will, however, be drawn closer together and will, it is to be hoped, co-operate more cordially for the development of the whole country.

After a careful perusal of all of the various contributions to this supplement, a feeling of optimism prevails, despite the present anxious state of political affairs in Peking. We must take a long view, and draw encouragement from the fact that the ship of state has succeeded so far in weathering the storms which have beset it. In this connection a quotation from Dr. ARTHUR SMITH's contribution to the Jubilee Supplement is of interest. He puts into the mouth of a "friendly European," who is addressing two Chinese, the following words: "And your greatest moral asset to-day is a man—President LI YUEN-HUNG, a man of unblemished record, honest, skilful, patriotic, and rapidly gaining experience." The last four words make us pause, for it must be very necessary to have either a great deal of experience in, or a natural aptitude for, domestic and international politics in order safely to steer the ship of State while the greatest typhoon in history is raging over the whole world.

Asia has been affected by the world-war as by no other event since Europeans discovered the passage to the Far East. It is impossible to foretell the effect of it upon India, or upon those vast regions which only a few weeks ago owed allegiance to the Tsar and have now declared for democratic Government. The future of China is bound to be influenced by the new India, the new Siberia and the new Japan. We believe that ultimately China will declare against Germany, though, it must be admitted, the events of the past few days in Peking have disappointed the best friends of the country. It was expected, and the expectation was logical, that China would follow the example set by the United States of America. Having crossed the Rubicon by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, it appeared obvious that nothing could be lost, but everything would be gained, by China if the Government of the country were to join the Allies, and thus obtain the right of representation at the great Peace Congress, which will assemble when the fighting is finished. We can only hope that China will quickly make the great decision that will entitle her to a seat at this Conference, which will be the nearest approach yet made to "the Parliament of Man" forecasted by the poet. We shall not attempt to unravel the mysteries in Peking, but we cannot pretend to be ignorant of the fact that German gold has been employed almost as freely in China as in Russia. In the latter country it proved to be the stream which swept away the old régime and brought in the new order. We can only hope that its effects in China will prove equally disconcerting to the Kaiser and his Ministers. Let us hasten to say, at once, that just as Russia had men who scorned the temptations dangled before them by the Germans, so, we are proud to know, China, too, has officials of incorruptible honesty and integrity.

It is unfortunate that, in this crisis, the Chancellor of Peking University should have decided to dispense with the services of three British members of the Staff, for that has caused some friction. It is probably quite untrue to say that the seven years' training which the CHANCELLOR passed in Germany had any thing to do with the somewhat sudden desire for economy in the University. The abolition of the Engineering and Mining Departments of this centre of learning is a distinctly retrograde step, for the natural resources of China will never be properly developed until the facilities for training young Chinese in technical subjects are greatly multiplied. The British in China, and at home have done their utmost to encourage the Chinese to tackle the important problem of engineering education, and it is notable that British firms have promised valuable equipment to the University of Peking. It is unfortunate that, owing to the war, this equipment cannot be delivered, but the promises hold good. It is, therefore, poor policy suddenly to close down two such important departments when there is a great probability of making them more efficient when the war is over. Upon the political aspects of the matter we shall pass no comment, but it is quite obvious that, for many years, the Chinese students will need European instructors in Western education. The best friends of China are those who wish to see it become more prosperous, and the two essentials for the economic development of the latent wealth of the country are a stable and efficient Government and Western science. We are also firm believers in the corrective influence of publicity. The growth of the Press in Great Britain brought great reforms in politics. Cynics may still affirm that "Every man has his price," but it can, at least, be said, without fear of contradiction, that the votes of members of Parliament in England cannot now be bought for gold. We sincerely hope that at no distant date bribery and corruption will be banished similarly by the light of publicity from the official life of China.

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, June 4th.
Two coolies have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from several stab wounds which were received in the course of a coolie fight. No arrests have been made up to the present.
Major R. M. Crosse, R.G.A., formerly well-known in Hongkong, who will be remembered as the author of "The Cook," "The Idol's Eye," and other local plays, was recently mentioned in despatches for valuable services in connection with the war.
A fire at a Chinese house, 108, Hollywood Road, early on Wednesday morning, practically gutted the premises. The fire originated in a cubicle, where an oil lamp was overturned. It is not known whether the premises are insured. The extent of the damage is unknown.

The Naval Quadrille Club held a whist drive in the Naval Canteen on Tuesday night, a goodly number attending. Petty Officer Puckett was the M. C., and, at the conclusion of play, Chief Writer Smith presented the prizes to the successful players, viz., Ladies—1st, Mrs. Bewell; 2nd, Mrs. Brock; 3rd, Mrs. Graham. Men—1st, Mr. Deane; 2nd, Chief E. R. A. Jackson; 3rd, Mr. Coles.
H.E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 23rd May, 1917, until further notice: Mr. Hugh Adair Nisbet to act as Official Receiver in addition to his other duties; Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme to act as District Officer; Mr. Ernest Vincent Carmichael to act as Head of the Sanitary Department; Mr. David William Tatman to act as Superintendent, Imports and Exports Department; Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Second Police Magistrate.

ADVERTISER'S FORTUNES.
£1,007,165 FROM RECKITT'S BLUE.
Mr. Francis Reckitt, of Butler's Court, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, joint chairman of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of Reckitt's Blue, who died on January 25th, aged 90, has left a fortune of £1,007,165, unsettled estate. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., have always shown great faith in bold and judicious advertising.
Among large fortunes left by proprietors of much-advertised commodities are those of Sir Joseph Beecham, whose will for the purpose of probate was sworn at £1,000,000 last January; Mr. G. Taylor, Fulford (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills), £1,311,000; Mr. J. Crossley Eno (Eno's Fruit Salt), £1,611,600.

Mr. Jones had recently become the father of twins. The minister stops him in the street to congratulate him.
"Well, Jones," he said, "I hear that the Lord has smiled on you."
"Smiled on me!" repeated Jones.
"He laughed out loud."

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE RECENT BOXING BO

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I hope you will allow me liberty of your columns to explain statement made by Mr. W. S. Bailey in his letter re "The Boxing Bout" your issue of the 29th.

Mr. Bailey says: "Simes himself was glad I was refereeing the fight between him and Smith, as first decision was a just one." What took place is this: Mr. Bailey came to my corner during the preparation and I explained that I was glad he was refereeing again, as I thought it would have been an undeserved slur on abilities as a referee had anyone been asked to take over the duties on account of comments in the Press. I did not express my opinion of his decision.

No doubt Mr. Bailey gave Smith the decision in all good faith and I accept it, for, after all, there is only one referee in charge and his decision must be accepted by all sportsmen as final, whatever their own personal opinions may be. The remedy for a decision considered unfair or wrong is to challenge your opponent again. This I did, and Smith, good sportsman that he is, accepted. We all know the result. Although thanking "Observer" for taking up the matter in my favour, I think his criticism rather severe and hardly likely to create the happy, healthy atmosphere which was present on these last two "Boxing nights."—Believe me, sincerely yours,
SEAMAN SIMES, R.N.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It was with amazement that I read Mr. Bailey's letter in your issue of the 29th instant, not only because of his bad grace in challenging to fight the person who ventured to criticize his rulings, but also because of the colossal and deplorable ignorance of the rules he displays in his attempt to justify himself. In a fight where no judges are officiating, the referee is the responsible person. In the Smith-Simes fight, Mr. Bailey avers that he consulted Mr. Gedge as to the decision, a fact which proves Mr. Bailey's weakness as a referee and his lack of confidence in his own judgment.

I quoted in my letter that "holding" merits disqualification. Mr. Bailey willfully misconstrues this quotation. The rule states that no wrestling or "hugging" is allowed, which is synonymous with my contention. The Richards-Brannigan affair was a continual wrestle and hug from beginning to end.

Rule 4 reads that if either man falls through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, 10 seconds to be allowed him to do so; if one man fails to come to the scratch in the 10 seconds allowed, the referee to give his award to the other man. Mr. Bailey quotes Rule No. 1, which reads: "To be a fair stand-up boxing match in a 24 foot ring." This being so, when Ahearn fell through the ropes the timekeeper should have started the count, which should have continued until Ahearn either got back into the ring or was counted out, as the rule states that the fight shall take place in the ring, not outside. Also, if one man fails to come up to the scratch in the allotted 10 seconds he is out. "The scratch" in ring parlance means in the arena, not out of it; so that upon this point Mr. Bailey's ruling was egregiously wrong. Mr. Bailey further shows his woeful ignorance of the rules in stating that I am incorrect in saying that Royal must step back. Rule 4 is quite clear and intelligible on this point, stating that if either man falls through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner.

Mr. Bailey tells us that an eminent referee's advice was to have a good knowledge of the rules and use common sense. Had Mr. Bailey possessed either of these attainments it would hardly be necessary for me to advise him to obtain a book of rules and studiously read, digest, and understand them, and, furthermore, a referee who panders to sentiment is merely making a mockery of the rules.

With regard to his challenge to me, I accept it; but I do not think I would be able to appear at the next tournament, as I am at present in the hands of my medical adviser. I am, however, willing to meet Mr. Bailey at a subsequent tournament in the near future.—Yours faithfully,
"OBSERVER."

Hongkong, May 30th, 1917.

THE WAR.

MANY ENEMY ATTACKS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE. HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, May 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made a successful raid early this morning eastward of Richebourg-l'Avoué. Two German aeroplanes were brought down on Monday. Six were driven down uncontrolled. Five of ours are missing.

A CALM.

PARIS, May 30th.

A communiqué says:—There is nothing to report except an occasionally violent artillery duel in Moronvillers and Massif, especially on the Casque and Teton.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders south-westward of Lens and westward of Messines. We successfully raided northward of Plettsgeest Wood. Enemy artillery has been active at Bullecourt, astride the Scarpe.

ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES.

PARIS, May 29th.

On the French front the enemy seems anxious to concentrate his attacks in Champagne, where the artillery battle also maintains significant intensity. The French are prepared for any eventuality there.

TEN ENEMY ATTACKS.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS DAMAGED.

PARIS, May 29th.

A communiqué says:—Following a violent bombardment in the region of Hurbise, ten enemy attacks were completely repulsed. We carried a small enemy post north of Vacherausville, taking prisoners, and also effectively bombarded the enemy's communications south of Nauray and Moronvillers. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and twelve forced to land, being seriously damaged.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER GERMAN OUTRAGE. HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Admiralty announces that the hospital ship, *Dover Castle*, was torpedoed without warning at six on Saturday evening in the Mediterranean. She was again torpedoed at 8.30 and sank. The whole of the patients and staff were transferred to other ships. The crew were also saved excepting six who are missing and feared killed by explosions.

OTHER LOSSES.

The mercantile cruiser *Hilary* was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Four were killed by the explosion.

A British destroyer has been sunk in collision. There were no casualties.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 29th.

A Russian official message says:—Our ships landed a party at Chivi, eastward of Samsun, and destroyed a Gendarmerie post, burnt a store of grain and two large sailers. We conducted two others to Trebizond.

SUNKEN SPANISH MAIL BOAT.

LONDON, May 29th.

Among the missing from the sunken Spanish mail-boat is the Spanish Consul for Cairo, not for Colombo as previously cabled.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

ROME, May 29th.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed an attack along the railway eastward of San Giovanni and Duino. We broke up an attack against the summit of Hill 52 in the Vodice area, overcoming the tenacious enemy who were hidden in caves. We made important progress on the south-eastern slope of the hill. The total of prisoners taken on the Julian front since the 14th is 23,081, including 604 officers. We have already counted 300 guns, of which 13 are heavy, 145 machine-guns and 27 trench-mortars.

HEAVY ENEMY WASTAGE.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DEAD.

LONDON, May 29th.

Reuter's correspondent on the Italian front writes:—Besides occupying important positions the Italians inflicted great wastage on the enemy. The 23,531 prisoners are only a very small part of his losses. The battlefield is covered with tens of thousands of dead, while the number of wounded is very large. Whole Divisions were practically wiped out and many others put out of action for weeks. Nevertheless, the Austrians continue to resist desperately and formidably.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IN EAST AFRICA.

ALLIED PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 29th.

An East African official message says:—The dry season is approaching. The activity in the first days of May was marked by a general southward movement. German forces in Rufiji Valley and the coastal area, and those southward of the valley were transferred to Matandu Valley, whilst further south raiders penetrated Portuguese territory towards the border of Nyassaland, burning native villages, terrorising the inhabitants and carrying off food to depots northward of Rovuma. The southward movement in the central areas commenced early in February. German columns at Mahenge proceeded towards Gumbiro and Shongea, finally breaking up into two main bodies, one going to the Portuguese border.

The other, commanded by Major Wintgens, broke northward, evading columns operating between Iringa and Lake Nyasa. They reached Kitundu, towards Tabora, on May 28th. British Rhodesian and other troops are in pursuit. The German Commander was captured on May 22nd 60 miles south-west of Tabora by Belgians, co-operating with the British from the central railway.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, May 29th.

A Berlin official message says:—Fighting activity has recently increased in several sectors on the East front. Russian and Rumanian attacks are expected.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IN EGYPT.

LONDON, May 29th.

An official message says:—Our fire destroyed several of the enemy's guns.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AIR RAID.

MORE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 29th.

There have been three more deaths as a result of the Folkestone air-raid. At the inquest the Coroner congratulated the population on their calmness. The Chief-Constable in his evidence, said 43 bombs were dropped in the borough, 63 persons being killed and 93 injured; the dead including 20 women and 24 children. The jury opined that a warning of the approach of the raiders should have been given.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DEALT WITH.

LONDON, May 29th.

It is officially announced that M. Ribot, M. Cambon M. Painlevé and General Foch, along with military and diplomatic advisers, attended a series of conferences of the British War Cabinet yesterday and to-day when important matters affecting the two countries were dealt with, complete agreement being reached on all points.

MISSION TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 29th.

Mr. Barnes, M.P., has been invited to become a member of the War Cabinet during Mr. Henderson's absence on an important mission to Russia.

REGULATING FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, May 29th.

Lord Devonport has taken over all imports of cheese from the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and fixes the retail price at sixteen pence per pound. Lord Devonport also fixed the retail price as follows:—Large butterbeans, 10d. per pound, June; 9d. per lb., July; 8d. thereafter. White haricots, same periods, 8d. 7d. 8d. Copoured haricots, 7d. 6d. 5d. Blue and Green peas, 9d. whole period. Large lentils, 8d. small, 7d. Yellow split peas, 9d.

CLYDE DEPORTEES.

LONDON, May 29th.

Mr. C. Addison, Minister of Munitions, recommends the allowing of the Clyde deportees to return to their homes.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA'S TREATIES.

PETROGRAD, May 29th.

Congress of Russian Delegates almost unanimously rejected the resolution demanding the immediate publication of the International Treaties entered into by Russia; and also disapproved of the fraternization of Russian and enemy soldiers at the front.

CHINESE POLITICS.

COALITION MINISTRY PROBABLE.

PEKING, May 29th.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have approved of the appointment of Li Ching-hei, Finance Minister, and nephew of the famous Li Hung-chang, to the Premiership. He will probably form a Coalition Cabinet.

BOXING.

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION.

NEW YORK, May 29th.

Benny Leonard knocked out Freddie Welsh in the ninth round, thus securing the world's lightweight championship.

FUTURE OF SARAWAK.

NEW RAJA'S POLICY.

LONDON, May 29th.

A correspondent to the *Times* states that the new Rajah of Sarawak perceives the folly of forcing Western ideas and institutions on a people whose traditions are wholly alien. His people will be prepared step by step to take an increasing share in the government, but in their own way and on their own lines.

The Rajah is determined never to grant commercial concessions which do not simultaneously benefit the people.

The Rajah Muda, with the King's permission, is relinquishing his commission and is going to Sarawak to help his brother in the Government.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT GAINING GROUND.

LONDON, May 29th.

The situation in Greece is still complicated, but it seems that the Republican movement is spreading.

It is significant that M. Venizelos, who has hitherto emphasised that his movement is not anti-dynastic, now openly asserts that King Constantine must go if Greek political liberties are to be maintained.

M. Triantafyllides, President of the Congress of Hellenic Colonies, also declares that the Dynasty has become impossible and that the establishment of a Republic is inevitable.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29th.

The Chamber passed the first reading of the Bill revoking Brazil's neutrality by 183 votes to 2.

OBITUARY.

MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, May 29th.

The death is announced of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, D.L., C. V. O. (The deceased, who was born on November 22nd 1845, was the third son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild.)

AMBUSHES IN THE CLOUDS.

NEW BRITISH AEROPLANES.

Some interesting information in regard to the intensification of aerial fighting on the front in France is given in the following despatch from Mr. W. Beach Thomas dated April 28th:—

Even the amazing communiqué issued yesterday gives no real idea of the new fighting in the air. The latest aeroplanes on both sides are of a quite breathless speed. At one moment aeroplanes swirl over you like a covey of birds; at another you see or hear no sign of their presence; a minute later faint, mysterious sounds as of a hammer on soft wood come from viewless heights; and then one of the planes, either winged or too weak for the combat, dives for the harbourage of its own lines.

The fighting is now so quick and skilful that the slower, older machine has about as much chance as a fieldfare against a hawk. I am told that all records were broken by one of our newest and fastest machines which destroyed five of the enemy in one flight.

The art of high diving has increased beyond telling. From 8,000 ft., where they are scarcely visible, or from the ambush of a cloud, the planes come down like a plummet to bomb a train, to fire a balloon, or to riddle a body of men with machine-gun fire. Firing at small objects on the ground is daily practised like the game of tent-pegging. So quickly do the divers come and go that men with loaded rifles on the very spot are often, in their astonishment, too slow to fire till the plane is well out of range. The German authorities complain bitterly that their infantry fail altogether to use their rifles on such occasions.

ENEMY AIR EXPERTS.

The enemy has concentrated a number of his best airmen, just as earlier he concentrated a group of his best gunners, in what is known as the travelling circus, which gathers wherever he mediates an offensive. It is a mobile unit of expert fighters and photographers.

The clear air and compact April clouds with well-defined edges give ideal conditions for air manoeuvring, and some of the experts on both sides have exhibited almost uncanny skill in ambushing, in clouds, and escaping back into them.

The French machines are much admired by our men, who watch their manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin. We have fought several hot fights as far behind the German lines as Douai, and considerable groups of planes in a regular fighting formation as attacking infantry have both bombed and bombarded much more distant spots.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

The 18th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., yesterday at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors); and Messrs. Ho Fook, J. Cooper, F. R. Wolfe, T. W. Robertson, J. Hyde and A. W. Heron, with the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Brown.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, following the usual custom, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The profit on working for the past year shows a satisfactory increase on the previous year's figures, and we have therefore been able to maintain the same return to shareholders as last year, in spite of the fact that it has been necessary to write off from our returns from share investments a sum sufficient to bring the book value of such investments to figures approximating their market value on 30th April. For the first eight months of the year we reaped the benefit for a comparatively cheap coal contract, but I regret to say that our expenses in this connection, and in all other departments, have very largely increased. We are loth to increase the fares to passengers, and to this end economies compatible with an efficient service are being made wherever possible, and we look forward to the traffic being well maintained. I am glad to say that the item "loss in subsidiary coins" disappeared from last year's working account, and it is to be hoped that it will never be necessary to re-open the account. The item of \$1,000 at the debit of profit and loss account as our contribution to War Charities will, I feel sure, meet with your approval. I do not think that there is anything more in the accounts that calls for comment, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and there being no questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay as Directors was confirmed, on the proposition of Mr. Wolfe, seconded by Mr. Hooper.

On the proposition of Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Hyde, Sir Paul Chater was re-elected a Director.

Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$300, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. Heron.

This was all the business, and the Chairman announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Thursday, May 31st.

NEW BRITISH TACTICS.

The best summary of the Battle of Arras is given by Henri Bidou in the *Débat*. He says:

The capital fact is the spreading out of the front of attack. Hitherto the Allies' offensives have always finished up in a wedge shape; thus allowing flank attacks from the enemy. This time the British offensive is quite different, and may be accurately represented by spreading rings in water into which a stone has been thrown. In two days the extent of the British front of attack was almost doubled, and covered a maximum area with a minimum outline. The former offensives were in the shape of a bulge in the enemy lines; but this appearance of the front has completely disappeared. From the tactical point of view, possession of the Vimy height affords command of the Douai Plain on the left. In the centre the British advance along the Scarpe Valley is within seven miles of Douai. On the right of the British advance, the German lines are dangerously threatened in front from the north-west and in flank from the south-west. The British fan-shaped advance progresses towards Lens—north-east on the left, along the Arras-Douai road; eastwards in the centre; and on the right south-eastwards along the Arras-Cambrai road.

FRENCH ARMY'S NEW CHIEF.

General Petain, who succeeds General Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the west, was appointed Chief of Staff to the latter officer only a fortnight before. Petain is regarded as the saviour of Verdun. At the beginning of the war, he was a Colonel, commanding the 33rd regiment of infantry at Arras. He first won his spurs in the summer fighting in 1915 in the Artois, and was given the Army of Reserve in the Champagne battles of that year, when he distinguished himself in the capture of the Hand of Massiges. His arrival at Verdun in the last week of February, 1916, and his part in the defence of the fortress, are among the noteworthy events of the war. He subsequently was given command of a group of French Armies.

"THOU SUBJECT-EATING KING!" AN ODE

"Thou subject-eating King!
Base spirits thou govern'st, or, that wrong
Hast been the last foul thing
Thou ever author'dst!"

CHAPMAN'S HOMER.

Monarch and minion, sovereign and satellite,
The subject nate apeing sovereignty,
The sort of pride, the overlord of hate
Who props a despot's State
By base appeals to greed and savagery,
Urging a shackled herd to acts of shame
In God the Father's name;
By foulest deeds to prove divine and
kingly Right.

What is this man? What daemon gave
him power
To loose in luckless hour
The wolfish passions in the hearts of men,
And back him there and then
Assume a Godhead perjured for the devil,
And in the name of Him he had forsworn
do evil!

What is this man who, less than man,
assumes
The stature of a God? Whose spilt of clay
At odds with its mortality presumes
In arrogance to say:
"Mine is the Voice of God; my will, my
power,

Alike omnipotent, are Heaven's powers;
And from the throne on high
I have descended with the flaming sword
To stamp out Liberty,
And tear from out the heart of man the
presumptuous word!"

What is this man, the question ask
again,
Who has decreed a world shall go in pain;
Whose nod has spawned a wild and urgent
throng

Bred to believe a king can do no wrong,
Sworded in cruelty, gluttonous of bloody
A tyrant's servile brood:
He mocks their lustly ardour with a
smile

And lifts to Heaven his eyes,
Sarfeits with unctuous praise their
supple gule
And boasts their high emprise;
And in the name of God he sends them
forth

With hollow zeal to tear God's image
down,
Both sycophant and clown
He furnishes with every foul device;
By glazing artifice
He wins them to his will and their own
sacrifice.

What is this man? This man without
a tear,
This gobbler-gut of Life, Corruption's peer,
Death's labourer sweating at his grisly
task,
Once more the question ask,
As when some lozel hath his brain bemused
By frequent quaffing of the flattering-cup,
abused.

From his crouse haply he staggers up,
His belly hot with fire, his heart with hate,
A mob of maniacs brawling in his brain,
Lascivious thoughts his rolling eyes dilate,
Which he would act, protagonist of pain.
So this man drunk with power, his
thievish eyes

Rolls round the peopled places of the
earth,
Mocked by vain glory and Ambition's lies
And Envy, councillors of little worth;
His wildered wits inflamed by memories
Of ancient Kings who held the world in
fee,

He riots in a dream of tyrannies,
Lord of the land and sovereign of the sea,
With bragart tales he charms to pliancy
A cowed people and with royal disdain
Infests them with his lawless phantasy,
And schools them in the principles of
pain.

Obedient to his thrall their hearts rejoice
At every anguished voice,
They welcome murder with a festal glow,
They covet honours from dishonour
wring,

They look on rapine as the soldier's fee,
They trade in horrors that no human
tongue
Can syllable, while the while they wreathe their
cheeks
In smiles at helpless babe's and women's
dying shriek.

Enough! Enough! The question now
forebear.
He is arraigned. The Royal felon stands
With blood-encrimsoned hands,
Vaunting his valour to the troubled air.
But pile he oath on oath, boast lay to
boast,

His heart be it as'er so black with blas-
phemy,
He never can come nigh
To that serene, unconquerable host
Of spirits breathing through the soul of
Man,

That tend him in his span
Of variable and brief mortality:
Hope stays still in Man's breast,
Love is not dispossessed,
Justice though slow is sure,
Faith hath he to endure

A night's eclipse of lovely Liberty;
Splendours his soul still throng
Where Truth enthroned keeps her eternal
court,
Melodious with the poet's passionate
song;

Freedom is still his breath
And loss of it his death:
Vain King! its shriek is echoing in your
ears,
Your certain doom it bears,
Whether at dawn or after many years
Go, labour on towards your bloody goal,
You cannot quench one man's immortal
soul!

Not all the horrors of the maddest king
Can touch one feather of the radiant wing
Of sun-high Liberty.

WILLIAM MAAS, in the *Daily Chronicle*.

"There is far more fellowship in the
bar or smoke room of a public house than
in the average Christian Church," said
the Rev. Bernard Snell, chairman of the
Congregational Union.

GERMANY'S CREDIT BANKS.

PROMOTERS OF WORLD-TRADE.

[By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE, LATE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF "THE DAILY MAIL"]

With his project for a British Trade Corporation Sir Albert Stanley has taken a splendid step in the direction of arming the Empire for the war after the war.

He has struck at the very root of Britain's future problem—to place her business men on terms of equality with German rivals in competing for world-trade. Englishmen are educated to believe that the secret of German commercial success is to be found in two things—technical education and business organisation.

Little or no stress is placed on a third factor of almost paramount importance—viz., the generous and scientific support which trade enjoys at the hands of German banks. In England banks fulfil perfectly the traditional functions of such institutions. Their conservative practices, as Mr. G. B. Dibley points out in "Germany's Economic Position" (Heinemann, 1s.), "help to make the financial security of the United Kingdom a world asset of unequalled reputation."

But compared with the aggressive aid which German banks extend to industry, the policy of Britain's great joint-stock octopuses is niggardly, obsolete, and of almost strangling influence on modern trade expansion.

"GERMANY FIRST."

Banking and commerce in Germany consider themselves natural allies. The financial system developed since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 is based upon that broad, common-sense principle. Banks do not confine themselves to such stereotyped activities as acceptance of deposits, payment of interest, discounting of bills, transactions in exchange, and advances against securities on super-super margins. In Germany banks go into trade directly. They do so for two reasons: first, to secure profitable investment for their own funds, and secondly, in order that national prosperity, of which industry has become the bedrock, may be maintained and increased.

The result is that the bulk of Germany's capital is invested where a nation's wealth belongs—at home. German money, of course, has been sunk, like a great deal of British money, in the doubtful schemes in South America, the Far East, and other parts of the world, but it has always been the surplus over and above what was needed in Germany. The German banker and the German investor proceed on the theory that the requirements of a Bremen shipping line or a Dortmund iron foundry have a worthier call on their funds than a street railway in Havana, a copper mine in Brazil, or a tea plantation in Siam. The most welcome visitor to a German bank is the man with a sound domestic industrial project in need of capital. He usually goes away after having entered into partnership with the bank.

PARTNERSHIP IN BUSINESS.

"Partnership" is precisely the relation which prevails between banking and industry in Germany. It is, I take it, the system which the British Trade Corporation intends to introduce in this country. A concrete illustration will explain how the system works. Herr Schmidt and Herr Meyer are in a process for a new grade of steel. Without introduction beyond the merit of their enterprise, they repair to the Deutsche Bank—or to any one of the great credit banks.

"They will be received, let us say, by Herr Schultz, that particular member of the bank's board of directors who specialises in steel and iron affairs. He is probably already a director, as the bank's representatives of eighteen or twenty different steel and iron companies. The Deutsche Bank's directors sit on the boards of nearly 100 industrial corporations. Dr. Walther Rathenau, organiser of Germany's war industry, who is a banker as well as an engineer, was a director of eighty manufacturing companies before the war—at that time he was co-managing director of a Berlin credit bank.

Schmidt and Meyer will find—for it is the German way—that Herr Schultz, though a banker, is well posted on metallurgical matters. They discover that he knows all about steel processes and can discuss with them intelligently the merits claimed for the Schmidt-Meyer patents. He pronounces their scheme good or bad—as the case may be. If good, Banker Schultz elaborates a preliminary scheme for building a works or expanding an inadequate plant. It is decided that £200,000 is required. "All right," says the banker, "we'll form a company, allow you so-and-so much of the share capital for patents, goodwill, and managerial activities, and we'll retain the rest." Four of our own directors will join your board and supervise our interests. Your steel is much needed in the Silesian mining and machinery trades. We are strongly entrenched in both of those fields, and the Schmidt-Meyer Stahlwerke Aktien-Gesellschaft G. m. b. H. (Steel Works Co., Ltd.) will get profitable orders. Leave that to us."

This is an example, duplicated every day on a larger or lesser scale in Germany. Where Schmidt and Meyer get £200,000, the Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd, Krupp, Thyssen, Stinnes, the "A.E.G." electrical works, the Bayer chemical companies, the Borsig locomotive people, and the countless other great German commercial undertakings get their millions. The consequence of this vast interlocking system of banking credits to industry is a formidable defensive and offensive alliance between finance and trade. To

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ALLIES AND VENIZELOS.

ALLEGED ORDER TO HOLD HIS HAND.

Startling revelations in regard to the attitude of Greece and King Constantine, and the action of the Allies, are made by M. Venizelos in the current number of the *New Europe*. The statements are made in an interview with Dr. R. M. Buzarov.

M. Venizelos states that the Protecting Powers had proposed to Greece the cession of Eastern Macedonia to Bulgaria. This did not satisfy Bulgarian ambitions, but it helped the Greek Royalists, and but for it, the King would never have dared to carry out his long-planned intention of repudiating the obligations of the treaty with Serbia. When Bulgaria mobilized, M. Venizelos resisted the idea of revolution, realizing that public opinion would hold him responsible for Bulgarian invasion. All that the Greek Liberals could do was to exist as an embodied menace of revolt, and their whole activity was devoted to preventing the King from ranging himself openly on the side of Germany.

"Then came the criminal surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgars," says M. Venizelos. "The King, having no illusions as to the result of an election, organized, in connivance with the Germans and Bulgarians, the invasion of Western and Eastern Macedonia. The Liberals thus lost 60 safe seats."

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

When Roumania entered the war M. Zaimis induced Constantine to negotiate with the *Entente* with a view to Greece abandoning her neutrality. "But," continues the Greek statesman, "the Kaiser telegraphed to the King assuring him that within a month he would certainly have overrun all Roumania, and flung Sarraïl's army into the sea."

So, ten days after seeming to declare himself for the *Entente*, Constantine threw off the mask. Thereupon M. Venizelos raised the standard of revolt, but not in Athens. He went to Salonika and asked the *Entente* for official recognition of his Provisional Government. This he says, was refused by the Boulogne Conference.

"The *Entente*," he asserts, "had been good enough to promise me their indispensable aid under the express stipulation that the movement should not be anti-dynastic."

Admiral Fournet's action on December 1st and 2nd, he maintains, released the Germanophile propaganda. Moreover, the Allies' blockade prevented people going to Salonika to join the Venizelists. The majority at Athens, he declares, are Venizelists, and he asks for a free vote of the people as to whether it wishes to follow his policy or that of the King.

ROME CONFERENCE.

M. Venizelos alleges that at the Rome Conference the Allies gave the Greek Government "formal and categorical assurances that the Allies would neither on land nor on sea allow the extension of the Venizelist movement in the territories hitherto occupied by the State of the Kingdom of Greece."

"I make no complaint against anyone," I know the difficulties which lie in the way of complete agreement between the Allies, and I have no idea of aggravating them. I am told to evacuate Katerini—I evacuate Katerini; I am told to abandon Cerigo Cytheria—I abandon Cerigo. A neutral zone is imposed upon me—I respect the neutral zone. I am asked to bring my movement to a standstill—I bring it to a standstill."

PAR-TUNG TENTACLES.

There are eight great German credit banks, each marshalling large capital, reserves, and deposits. Like Germany's ambitions themselves, their radius of action is world-wide. They operate either through direct branches of their own, like the London Bank, still eking out an agreeable war-time existence in England, or through subsidiary institutions, like the German Overseas Bank, with 20 branches in South America. The four big "D" banks (so-called because their names begin with a "D") have divided up South America into non-competitive spheres of influence. There are the German Asiatic Bank, the German Orient Bank, the German Palestine Bank, the German Brazilian Bank, and other concerns whose geographical activities are denoted by their title. The following table conveys an idea of the strength of enemy credit banks:

Capital & Reserve Deposits.

	Capital	Reserve Deposits
Deutsche Bank	21,425,000	102,105,000
Disconto	14,035,000	33,701,000
Dresdner Bank	13,050,000	47,020,000
Darmstädter Bank	6,000,000	30,384,000
Schaffhausen	8,493,183	17,210,000
Berliner Handels	7,325,000	14,841,000
National Bank für	4,300,000	12,036,000
Commerz und Dis-	4,950,000	15,798,000

Britain has not hesitated to borrow German systems in military and economic fields. Knowing Sir Albert Stanley as well as I do, I am positive he will not shrink from adopting wholesale the meritorious features of German credit banks, while scrupulously guarding against their evils—chief among them the fostering of Stock Exchange speculation in the countless industrial securities in which the banks are interested. When England has a bank or banks which identify themselves as effectively with support of industry as German banks do, conditions will be created which will deprive the bogey of German trade competition of much of its danger.

HUNTING THE SURMARINES.

WITH THE FRENCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ON THE SEA, UNDER, AND OVER IT.

H. J. Greenwall, the *Daily Express* correspondent, writing from "Somewhere in the Mediterranean," says:

I suppose it has not fallen to the lot of many civilians to fly about the blue waters of the Mediterranean, to dive beneath them in a 400-ton submarine, and to rock on the surface in an armed tug. I have done these things, all crowded into a few busy days.

As our vessel darted out of harbour to encounter the waters of the Mediterranean in angry mood the latest devices in harbour defences were visible on every side. Ugly little destroyers were escorting submarines to sea. We were entering the "trade's" own domain. I stood on the bridge of the good ship *Travelleur* while Captain Terisse explained the functions of the two guns and told how for eight months he had been patrolling, scanning the seas for German periscopes; once, for eight days and nights, he never left the bridge.

TORPEDOED!

With marine glasses I saw two rods, one black and one white, cutting through the waves. The rods became visible to the naked eye, and then out of the broken waters came a black mass—a submarine. She darted towards us; a flag appeared; a figure, then two, climbed out of the turret. I saw a gun, and as I saw it there was a flash, then a puff of smoke; three seconds later a report. We were being shelled.

"That's how it's done," said the captain, but I should explain that the submarine was French and the shells were blank.

The submarine stopped and danced up and down on the waves. A few seconds later a small boat was lowered and two sailors in white drill took the oars. The captain showed me how to board a dinghy in dirty weather—an uncomfortable experience—and we boarded the bobbing submarine.

One can walk upright aboard a submarine, but that is about all the freedom of movement one has; not a fraction of an inch of space is wasted. There are shining levers and bolts and screws and nuts and all sorts of strange things that a layman cannot describe. There were dials that I vaguely understood; there were eight torpedo tubes which were very grim reality. The officers' "quarters" are shelf beds cut into the main passage, and a living "room" where cat-swinging must be an unknown sport.

Presently the turret closed, and we dived. I knew we were diving, because I was told so, but there was not the slightest sensation. To be in touch with the outer world one must look through the periscopes. Tiny ships were dotted about the ocean. A passing hospital ship, on her way home from Salonika, recalled tragic tales of German infamy, of cowardly outrages on the wounded, of ruthless savagery.

BLIND BUT NOT DEAF.

We were journeying far with our periscopes still above the waves; we were going to dive deeper, and our periscopes were drawn in. We were blind then, but not deaf. Scientists have invented instruments which give aural warning of the presence of strange craft.

I looked through a small sheet of plateglass and gazed into fairyland. It is astonishing how light it is below the sea. The Mediterranean—perhaps other seas—is truly wonderful below the surface. Blue on top, the Mediterranean is light green below; it is as if one were looking into an empty room with glass walls; only the ceiling moves, rolling past like an endless band of green and blue.

There was a noise like the rucking of many waters—compressed air driving the liquid ballast from the tanks—and then we were rising to the surface. For the first time I remembered that the air in the submarine should be stuffy, but as a matter of fact, I never noticed the slightest change in the atmosphere during our trip. One more glance through the periscopes and I saw a vessel steaming towards us, apparently unaware of our presence. As we came to the surface we torpedoed her in theory; then the turret opened and men pushed to the gun, which barked noisily.

We were now in sight of land, and a vessel was waiting to take me to the headquarters of the Eyes of the Fleet. The chief, who was to take me under his wing—later on the wing—told me he has only had forty-eight hours' leave since the war began!

Taking me to his private office and locking the door, the chief showed me his map of the Mediterranean. Landsmen who only know this sea from the Promenades des Anglais would be astonished by this map. The whole of the Mediterranean is divided up into squares, just like a draught board, and the whereabouts of every submarine in the Mediterranean is known. Every square on the board has something looking after it.

IN A HEADLINE.

There are seven hundred vessels of various kinds on duty in the Mediterranean, and as soon as a German submarine is sighted its presence is at once telegraphed to the chief. Every weapon known to the public—and several that are unknown—is employed against submarines. Sometimes they sink a ship, but if the public knew the number of German submarines sunk in the Mediterranean it would be astonished.

Just before I arrived at the headquarters of the Eyes of the Fleet, a telegram arrived stating that a submarine had appeared in a certain square. There was just time to bring a hydroplane out of its shed, and the airman was off on his mission. A youth—despite his beard, who had just returned from Salonika, after dropping bombs for two years on the Turks in Egypt—was instructed to take me for a flight in his machine. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RUMANIAN REVERSES.

RUSSIAN "DARK FORCES" TO BLAME.

The new situation in Russia must be considered not only in relation to the future but also in the light of its beginning to throw on the past (says the *Jassy* correspondent of the *Morning Post*), more particularly on some of the more poignant features of recent events.

It would seem that the drama of Roumania is the first to be brought out into the open by the new Russian régime. The rapidly with which the Dobruddha, Oltenia, and Wallachia were occupied by the Germans and Bulgarians caused disappointment in the Allied camp. It was felt that the Army of Roumania had not been equal to the task of conducting a national war in the midst of a world-wide catastrophe, and that the country had been guilty of culpable negligence. For months past, during which the terrible sufferings caused by the enemy occupation, followed by sanguinary and devastating sacrifices, have been sustained, the Roumanians have suffered moral torture, owing to the obscurity in which were wrapped the real causes of their terrible situation. The Russian revolution makes it possible to give the real explanation of the mystery. Blame attaches not so much to the de-throned Emperor of Russia as to the infamous M. Stürmer, who unquestionably will once again attempt to evade responsibility by stating that, if he was not the Minister of the Emperor, he was, at any rate, the Minister of the Empress and the late monk Rasputin.

It is well established by proofs which are in the hands of the Roumanian Government that if Germany undertook the Roumanian campaign it was because she relied above all for success on Petrograd intrigues, just as the successes of Hindenburg in the Masurian marshes were based on the same reasoning. In fact, if Roumania did not realize her first intention of attacking Bulgaria in order to clear the quadrilateral, and bar the road to the Bulgarians before attacking beyond the Carpathians, it was simply because she received from Russia advice to abandon the Bulgarian attack and the promise that nothing was to be feared from Bulgaria, because "Bulgaria will not attack Roumania."

It is common knowledge now that immediately after the majority of the Roumanian divisions had passed the Carpathians, the Bulgarians attacked with "Turkai" as their first objective. Certain Roumanian divisions had to be recalled from Roumania and sent to the Dobruddha. A representative of King Ferdinand of Roumania visited the Emperor Nicholas, who promised four army corps in the shortest possible time to Roumania. It is only necessary to read the opinion of M. Sassofoff, recently published in an interview, and to compare that he said with what happened to Roumania.

"The Emperor," said M. Sassofoff, "followed the advice of the Empress, and was entirely under her influence. She imagined she could control Russia. The Emperor was tired and seemed indifferent." With such an opinion from such a statesman as M. Sassofoff it is easy to understand how, after the promise of the Emperor Nicholas to Roumania, it was possible for M. Stürmer to come to and in turn to communicate to the Roumanian Government that it would be impossible for Russia immediately to send four army corps, and that Roumania therefore must take the situation alone, and meet Mackensen's Germano-Bulgarian attack in the Dobruddha and Falkenhayn's new German divisions with obviously insufficient arm on a front of 300 miles.

Shortly afterwards M. Milinkoff delivered his famous speech to the Duma in the month of November, and M. Stürmer fell from power. It should be remembered as regards the misfortunes that happened to Roumania, that M. Milinkoff showed there were only two alternatives to explain the disaster—treachery or inability. At once M. Stürmer fell as if by enchantment, but, unfortunately, too late. Masses of Russian troops went to Roumania in greater numbers than the four army corps promised by the Emperor. What was impossible before the fall of M. Stürmer became at once perfectly possible after his disgrace. Further news must be awaited, and in the light of it, much that has hitherto appeared inexplicable to most will be explained.

The *Jassy* correspondent of the *Morning Post* also states that the Jewish question in Roumania appears to be on the way towards solution. He says: "I understand from an authoritative Roumanian source that the Jassy Government proposes to grant full political and civil rights to the Jews. The Russian revolution and the movement of the Jews in America in favour of the Allies has had a powerful repercussion in Roumania. In this way Roumania herself will settle a question that has keenly interested the western world."

CARRIAGE BLINDS UP.

Railway passengers in England need no longer put down the carriage blinds after dark. Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, has issued an order, dated March 22nd, revoking the previous orders. These provided that, except in case of necessity in a station, carriage windows must be kept covered from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise. Guards in charge of passenger trains have been instructed, should need arise, to cut off the supply of gas or electric light. This can generally be done in a moment.

Held fast on the seashore by sunburnt sailors, the hydroplane quivers like a bird ready for flight; the motor is set in motion, and with a roar we rush out to sea. Dangling over the waves, we hug the shore for shelter from a high wind. Then with a sharp turn of the wheel we put on top speed and rise. The safety pins are removed from the bombs. All is ready; if we see the shadow we can dive with safety to within seventy-five feet of the waves. There is no shadow in our "square" however, so we rise higher, then turn and spiral down and alight almost without a bump.

"CASCADE" BEER.

A cheery young man of Hongkong

Drank "Cascade" from a glass that was long.

When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it,

Say a quart and you won't be far wrong!"

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

Importers,

Phone No. 188.

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TIME CAN BE EASILY SEEN ON DARKEST NIGHT.

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Dollars.

Conts' WRIST WATCH WITH LUMINOUS FIGURES AND HANDS.

15/6 or £2.50 gold for this Conts' WRIST WATCH with LUMINOUS FIGURES and HANDS. It is a perfect timepiece, accurate to the minute, and is suitable for all climates. Although small in size it is one of the most perfect watches ever made. The well fitted, highly finished solid gold case is dust and damp proof, and is guaranteed to last for years. The watch is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect, and is a perfect timepiece, accurate to the minute, and is suitable for all climates. Although small in size it is one of the most perfect watches ever made. The well fitted, highly finished solid gold case is dust and damp proof, and is guaranteed to last for years. The watch is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect, and is a perfect timepiece, accurate to the minute, and is suitable for all climates. Although small in size it is one of the most perfect watches ever made. The well fitted, highly finished solid gold case is dust and damp proof, and is guaranteed to last for years. 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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(FELIX & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Razas & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"KUEICHOW"	On 31st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 31st May, 4 P.M.
MASSILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 1st June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 5th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN" Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 30.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1917	Due at LONDON 1917
COLOMBO	15	15	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half, available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	"KAMAKURA MARU" FRIDAY, 8th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shiroi 12,000 1st June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	"SHIDZUOKA MARU" WED. DAY, 20th
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma 15,500 1st June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGORANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKRO MARU" FRIDAY, 15th
	Capt. Takada 9,500 1st June, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"MISHIMA MARU" TUESDAY, 5th
	Capt. Nishimura 16,000 1st June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ASAHI MARU" TUESDAY, 5th
	Capt. Kamei 4,000 1st June.
	"SUWA MARU" MONDAY, 18th
	Capt. Sekine 11,000 1st June, at 11 A.M.
	"KIRIN MARU" SATURDAY, 16th
	Capt. Sasaki 8,000 1st June.
	"ATSUTA MARU" MONDAY, 2nd
	Capt. Tanaka 16,000 1st July, at 11 A.M.
	"TOTOMI MARU" THURSDAY, 7th
	Capt. Kamada 8,000 1st June.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	"RANGON MARU" SATURDAY, 9th
	Capt. Kobayashi 9,000 1st June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BENTEN MARU" WED. DAY, 30th
	Capt. Tomita 8,000 1st May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
H. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES. 19th June.
SHINYO MARU	12,110—21 knots	FRI. 22nd June.
PERSEA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.
KOKKA MARU	14,000—18 knots	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	FRI. 27th July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$318 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£129).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY, 4th June, at 5 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY, 8th June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amping, Takan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
"FOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 7th June, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be kept.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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